

**SUMMONS ISSUED**

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR  
THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

**CV 13 4801**

THOMAS E. PEREZ, Secretary of Labor,  
United States Department of Labor,

Plaintiff,

v.

GRAND SAGA RESTAURANT, INC., a Corporation  
d.b.a. XAGA;  
and MEI YU ZHANG, Individually and  
as President

Defendants

Civil Action File

No.

COMPLAINT

**FILED**  
IN CLERK'S OFFICE  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT E.D.N.Y.

★ **AUG 26 2013** ★

LONG ISLAND OFFICE

Plaintiff THOMAS E. PEREZ, Secretary of Labor, United States Department of Labor, brings this action under Section 17 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, (29 U.S.C. §201, et seq.), ("the Act"), alleging that defendants violated sections 6, 7, 11(c), 15(a)(2) and 15(a)(5) of the Act.

I

Jurisdiction of this action is conferred upon the Court by Section 17 of the Act.

II

Defendant GRAND SAGA RESTAURANT, INC. is a corporation duly organized under the laws of New York conducting business at 1326 Broadway, Hewlett, NY 11557, within the jurisdiction of this court, where defendant is engaged in the restaurant business.

III

Defendant corporation regulates the employment of all persons they employ, acts directly and indirectly in the corporation's interest in relation to the employees, and thus is an employer of the employees within the meaning of section 3(d) of the Act.

IV

Defendant MEI YU ZHANG, who is the president of GRAND SAGA RESTAURANT, INC., in active control and management of defendant corporation, regulates the employment of persons employed by defendant corporation, acts directly and indirectly in the interest of defendant corporation in relation to the employees, and is thus an employer of the employees within the meaning of section 3(d) of the Act.

V

The business activities of the defendants, as described, are related and performed through unified operation or common control for a common business purpose and constitute an enterprise within the meaning of section 3(r) of the act.

VI

Defendants employ employees at their place of business in the activities of an enterprise engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, including employees handling, selling, or otherwise working on goods or materials that have been moved in or produced for commerce. The enterprise has had an annual gross volume of sales made or business done in an amount not less than \$500,000.00. Therefore, the employees are employed in an enterprise engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce within the meaning of section 3(s)(1)(A) of the Act.

VII

Defendants in many workweeks have violated the provisions of sections 6 and 15(a)(2) of the Act by employing employees at a rate less than those which are applicable under Section 6 of the Act. Therefore, defendants are liable for unpaid minimum wage compensation and an

amount of liquidated damages under section 16(c) of the Act.

#### VIII

Defendants in many workweeks have violated the provisions of sections 7 and 15(a)(2) of the Act by employing many of their employees for workweeks longer than those prescribed in section 7 of the Act without compensating the employees for their employment in excess of the prescribed hours at rates not less than one and one-half times the regular rates at which they were employed. Therefore, defendants are liable for unpaid overtime compensation and an amount of liquidated damages under section 16(c) of the Act.

#### IX

Defendants have violated the provisions of sections 11(c) and 15(a)(5) of the Act, in that defendants failed to make, keep, and preserve adequate and accurate records of their employees and of the wages, hours, and other conditions of employment which they maintained as prescribed by the Regulations issued and found at 29 CFR Part 516; more specifically, the records kept by the defendants failed to show adequately and accurately, among other things, the hours worked each workday, the total hours worked each workweek, and/or the total straight-time earnings for each workweek, with respect to many of their employees.

#### X

Defendants since December 1, 2010 have violated the provisions of the Act as alleged above.

WHEREFORE, cause having been shown, plaintiff prays for judgment against

defendants providing the following relief:

(1) For an injunction issued pursuant to Section 17 of the Act permanently restraining defendants, their officers, agents, employees, and those persons in active concert or participation with defendants, from violating the provisions of sections 6, 7, 11(c), 15(a)(2) and 15(a)(5) of the Act; and

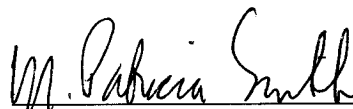
(2) For an injunction issued pursuant to Section 17 of the Act restraining defendants, their officers, agents, employees, and those persons in active concert or participation with defendants, from withholding the amount of unpaid minimum wage and overtime compensation found due defendants' employees; and

(3) For an order pursuant to section 16(c) of the Act finding defendants liable for an amount of liquidated damages due defendant's employees; and

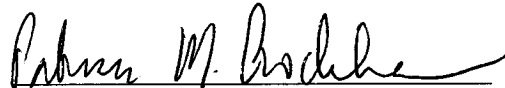
(4) For an order awarding plaintiff the costs, fees and other expenses of this action; and

(5) For an order granting such other and further relief as may be necessary and appropriate.

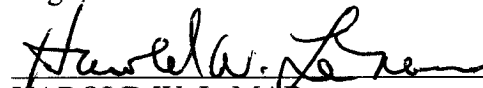
DATED: August 22, 2013  
New York, New York



M. PATRICIA SMITH  
Solicitor of Labor



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